places has multiplied, and those seeking & passage abroad avail themselves of the oppor-tunities presented to them nearer home. During the year 1871 the total number of emigrants leaving the Mersey for the United States was 134,885, of whom 68,509 were English, 26,414 Irish, 2,483 Scotch and 37,479 from the Continent of Europe. The increase of emigrants in 1871 as compared with 1870, from Liverpool alone, was over three thou-

The Chinese Indomnity Fund-An Excellent

The memorial presented to Congress asking that the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, now amounting to four hundred and twentyone thousand dollars, be used for a college to educate Chinese and American interpreters and to facilitate in other ways diplomatic and commercial intercourse with China, is a liberal and an excellent movement. This fund is the remainder of the claims paid to the United States by the Chinese government in the settlement made by the Treaty of Shanghae, November 8, 1858, with the accumulated interest. It has been admitted that in equity the Chinese have a claim to some benefit from this fund, but whether they have or not no better use could be found for it than that proposed. It is good policy to facilitate in every way friendly relations between the Chinese and this country, and to found a college for the education of Chinamen who may come to the United States, as well as Americans in the Chinese language, must prove useful to our growing commerce with the great empire of Asia. Both the government and people of China, who prize highly education, would be gratified at such friendly and liberal action on the part of the United States. Such a policy would do more than gunpowder to open the vast empire of China to American commerce and ideas. Let the prayer of the memorialists be granted without delay.

An Official Pickwick.

Mayor Hall is just now situated as was Samuel Pickwick, Esq., another spectacled philosopher, when the rival editors of the Eatanswill Gazette and Independent began to quarrel over their own newspapers at the kitchen fire of the Saracen's Head Inn. From sniffs and scowls they soon proceeded to blows. One caught up such a carpet baz as an itinerant lecturer carries, and the other seized a fire shovel of the kind peddled about the country by Cheap Jacks. "Mr. Pickwick," say the annals of the club, "rushed between the infurlated combatants just in time to receive the carpet bag on one side of his body and the fire shovel on the other."

The Mayor has for some time been between the fire of the rival editors of two republican factions. He had just signally discomfited one of them before a grand jury when the other, from no love of the Mayor, but out of professional rivalry, began to attack his own confrère over the official head, and it would seem that the Mayor has "rushed in between the infuriated combatants just in time to receive a blow" from the Grand Jury carpetbag in Cheap Jack's hands. Let him be consoled by the remembrance that, although the president of the fictitious sporting club passed a short time in the Fleet Prison, it did not disadvantage him finally, and that the wounded official who is president of another sporting club can now give way to some fresh victim for the respective carpet-bag and kitchen shovel of these later Eatanswill

THE VISIT OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO BRIGHAM Young in his selected prison appears to give great offence to the Gentile population of Salt Lake. It is alleged that Mr. Young is a prisoner of the United States, that e stands charged with murder and the commission of another serious offence against the laws of the country, that he was not a proper person for the Japanese Princes accredited to the President of the United States to be Introduced to, and that Minister De Long, as an American Ambassador, bas committed a breach of diplomatic etiquette. According to our despatches, published to-day, it was the subject of general conversation there last night, and some persons were ready to with draw their support from the promised banquet. Surely this must be regarded as a tempest in a teapot. There could be no possible harm in their visiting the Tabernacle and the honse of the greatest curiosity of the day; it is quite certain that no intercourse was held. Mr. De Long could never have so far forgotten himself; and doubtless when the matter is fairly investigated it will be found that some curious members of the Embassy were simply desirous of seeing the "strange man" of whom they have so often read.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES have been duly investigated by the Congressional Committee, and that body has decided to return to Wash ington to-morrow. Carter and Warmoth are both extremely anxious, however, lest there should be any side play at the capital; consequently each faction sends delegates there, following close on the beels of the committee, to watch affairs in their respective interests. No decision has yet been arrived at by the committee, and it is doubtful which side will be declared in the right; but it is alleged that, should they decide against the anti-Warmoth party, these gentlemen will take up the question again and continue the fight.

Personal Intelligence.

H. Lucington, Mayor of Milwaukee, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. General Clary, of the United States Army, is quar-

tered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lientenant Governor George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Tom Fields and Amazian D. Barber, of Uttea (the Albany lobbyist), are registered together at the

General C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is stopping at the Pifth Avenue Hotel. General W. Balley, of Louislana, has quartered at

the Grand Central Hotel.
Colonel Alton Angler, of Atlanta, Ga., is among

the sojourners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Rhoades and J. Conchon, of Quebec, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. corge W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and

A. J. Drexet, of Philadelphia, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Congressman Toomas fl. Candeld, of Vermont,

is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Edward Warren, of Baltimore, the physician who squeiched the chemical professor's analysis at the Wharton trial, is at the Coleman House. Dr. enemies as well as of the allies of "Old Tartar

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A Stifled Debate in the Senate on England's Attitude.

SILENCE DIGNIFIED AND GOLDEN

Secretary Fish's Diplomatic Reply to Earl Granville.

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THE RUMPUS.

Our Course Before the Geneva Arbitrators Plain and Unquestionable.

If England Objects to the Arbitrators Considering Consequential Damages it Will Dissolve the Conference.

British Profession of Fidelity to the Treaty.

Tory Aristocratic Support of Gladstone's Position.

AMERICAN FEELING IN LIVERPOOL

Commissioner Adams and the United States Jurists in Motion.

War Risks on American Vessels in the East.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872.

The London Times treats the subjects of the Alabama claims and the sanctity of treaties making particular reference to the Treaty of Wash ington, editorially, and at much length, in its issue to-day. The writer declares that "England has not revoked, and never will revoke, the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it; but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door on all hopes of THE TORY ARISTOCRACY TENDING TO WAR.

The London Standard, the organ of the ultra tories and High Churchmen, says in its editorial that it "sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel." The Standard "feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims; and it advises all parties to support the government in maintaining the posttion which Great Britain has assumed."

A PALMERSTON POLICY OF PRESENT CAUTION. The London Post, so long the organ of the late Lord Palmerston, and just now an exponent of the feeling of the younger members of the antidemocracy, says it "regrets the vehemence of the English press in its attack on the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement."

AMERICAN OPINION OF THE INDIRECT DAMAGES CLAIM.

It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages.

COMMISSIONED ADAMS IN LONDON Hon. Charles Francis Adams has arrived in London, en route to his home in the United States, from Geneva. Mr. Adams will embark at Liverpool

NON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS EN ROUTE POR PARIS. Hon, William M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CALEB CUSHING IN PARIS. Hon, Caleb Cushing, also connected with the Geneva Board, has just arrived in Paris.

War Risks on American Vessels LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872. War rights are taken on American vessels in the Mantia trade, in consequence of the apprehensions

raised by the Alabama claims dispute. THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

American Securities Depressed in Frankfort and Fall in Five-Twenties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb, 9, 1872. The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence on American securities in the Continental markets. Five-twenty bonds of 1862 have declined three-fourths to seven-eighths here since Wednesday, and the market is heavy.

THE SITUATION IN WASH-INGTON.

Features of the Debate on Senator Edmunds' Inquiry.

Undue Sensitiveness on the Question of England' Feelings-How Senators Are Left in the Dark-That Lost "Case"-The Reply to Granville's Note To Be Little to the Purpose-The Counter Statements and Final Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872. Senator Edmunds opened fire this morning against Great Britain, according to promise, by calling up his resolution for information upon the subject

of the expected action on the Geneva Conference. It was the signal for a sharp fustilade from Senator Patterson, whose language, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was regarded as sigmificant. He thought the resolution ought to pass. The Secretary of State certainly knew what the American Commissioners meant. If ne did not be was unfit for his position. Mr. Patterson evidently expressed the general feeling of the Senate when he declared that the language reported to have been

MR. GLADSTONE WAS VERY INSULTING to the United States

uttered in the House of Commons by

Messrs, Sherman and Hamlin were troubled as the spirit shown by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Patterson, and thought it best to make haste slowly. Mr. Sherman's, anxiety was evidently from the "Docket

nerve," and Mr. Hamlin's was animated somewhat by pride of opinion. He was quite sure (not having read the New York Herald lately) that no official information had been received from the other side. Mr. Morton suggested that Mr. Edmunds strike

out certain words about the alleged intention of Great Britain to withdraw from the Conference, which he, too, declared no one knew anything

about—at least in a formal manner.

The Vermont Senator acquiesced in the suggestion, but coolly remarked that the language of the English press and public men was quite sufficien The subject went over by the expiration of the morning hour, and it will probably be left in that undecided state, in order to give opportunity for flamboyant rhetoric on the part of belligerently in-clined Senators. Mr. Edmunds' suggestion, that

UNDUE SENSITIVENESS EXHIBITED when anything effecting England adversely was mentioned, seemed to meet the approval of the gal-

The ignorance of the Senators, and the disposi tion on their part to wait for what they are pleased information, is reflected from ot quarters beside the Senate. Some people cannot learn that grave international questions are settled mation comes to hand. This has led to much un easiness, and there has been a good deal of downright lying in regard to our complications with England, most of these hes having come the efforts of some people to correct other people's mistakes. In the fewest words, the contest is between the HERALD and the beaten press. On Sunday, before the other journals aware of any news of such significance being in the and was quietly working up the Presidential Sunday conferences. Yet one of

THE SLEEPY CHAPS, whose news is old as the newspaper in Rip Van Winkle's village, says "No anxious conferences have taken place except in the offices of two or three sen sational journals." This sleepy fellow is a fit repre sentative of the whole lot. Denial is the staple news to the minor journals, and with these petty falsehoods they have been content, while HERALD was picturing the situation. The whole story is one easily told.

The wiid language of the English press a day or two the informal entreaties of statesmen like Sir John Rose for a withdrawal of our "case," and of the demand for consequential damages, and these were well timed with Earl Granville's friendly communication. These entreaties were brought to the notice of the President on Sunday, and he gave his answer, which appeared in the HERALD of Monday. That answer was that the United States

CANNOT RECEDE FROM THE POSITION the Tribunal is a Court, and with this Court must the whole question be lett. On the heels of this news came the Oneen's speech and the intemperate lan guage of Mr. Gladstone, each of which was abun dantly confirmatory of the complete tenor of these despatches. The whole matter, including our answers to Earl Granville's note, is so firmly deter mined that twenty Cabinet meetings not fix the business more unmistakably, Earl Granville, in his friendly communication only says that his government does not consider the claim for consequential damages as inside the treaty, and calls the attention of our government to ii, and while he carefully retrained from asking us officially to withdraw our case, he did not hesi informally making this request.

If an official demand had been met, as it was cer tain to be met, with a refusal, that refusal would have meant war instead of arbitration. The threats of withdrawing from the conference have been copfined to the English journals. The refusal of the State Department to print Granville's note is a quibble, and founded on the fact that it has not ye reached Mr. Fish through Sir Edward Thornton and upon this quibble all the denials of minor journals are founded. Our answer is ready. but it will not be sent till after the receipt of Gran ville's formal note and until after it has received the sanction of the Cabinet; but it will be even as terse AS LITTLE TO THE PURPOSE

as Earl Granville's communication. The next session of the Tribunal will take place in April, and the English government will be told that we shall make our answer there according to the terms of the The controversy has assumed a shape that seems to indicate an effective use of the famous in the HERALD yesterday, showing that the demand for consequential damages was furtively hinted at even in that document. The whole thin is more and more looked upon here as AN ENGLISH POLITICAL FIGHT,

and the excitement in England is considered a just expected that in a day or two the question will be put to sleep till the next meeting of the Tribunal, less the English press and people should keep it alive by offensive words and acts. Our own policy STICK TO OUR CASE AND TO THE TERATY.

There was no understanding according, to the freaty, as to the nature of the claims to be presented, and we will take no counsel from Great Britain as right to claim consequential damages, and leave it to the tribunal to judge of the justice of the claim, as Great Britain has to deny any responsibility. The place her own construction upon international lay and her own neutrality laws; but having become party to a treaty where the decision of all claims presented to the tribunal, under the rules adopted by that treaty for a neutral government to has no right either to interfere.

EXCEPT BY WAR OF ARGUMENT. before the tribunal itself, or to withdraw from the conference. When the tribunal again assembles, presented by Great Britain in December last, maintaining that consequential damages are a part of the just claims which we have a right to file be fore the Board under the terms of the treaty. Great Britain, on the other hand, having received at the first meeting of the tribunal a copy of our case, unless, indeed, she had THE LAST BOOK

much earlier, is not called upon to combat the question of consequential damages, but whether or not she observed the rules m the treaty. These counter statements having been exchanged, a sec ond counter case is to be filed in June by both par ties concluding the argument on both sides and leaving the decision with the triounal. The United States having definitely presented a claim for direct damages and asked that a sum may be awarded in gross for consequential damages, it would be impossible at this time for us to change the form of the case, even if we were disposed to do so. The line of argument is marked out by our initiatory case, and the following it

ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE TREATY is the only real answer which Great Britain ever get, except in a Pickwickian note like Earl Granville's. The Board of Arbitrators is to deter mine what claims, if any, are just, and to award damages upon them. The United States preser their claims in their own way. These it is for Grea Britain to combat. We shall abide by the award, and we shall expect Great Britain to do the same. It is not for her to dictate the manne in which our claims are to be presented, the Tribunal being the sole judges. So, when the final statements have been presented, if Great Britain should protest before the Board, at its meeting in June, that it recess to have the claims considered while consequential damages are insisted upon, the Board has simply to announce that

THE TRIBUNAL IS DISSOLVED.

The course of Earl Granville in addressing a note to the United States calling attention to what is distasteful to Great Britain, is not only distasteful to us, but his letter is impossible of any answer We insist upon our ce.se, and are ready to accept the award or the Trabunal, or to resent the refusal of Great Britain to, folfil her treaty obligations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872. A gentleman of New York has addressed a private

etter to a Senator stating he has received although the Tribunal of Arbitration had not yet considered the respective state-ments of Great Britain and the United States, the British government has reason to believe the arbithe United States. Therefore, Great Britain desires the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of dam

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

A Dignified Silence the Most Statesmanlike Policy-Senator Edmunds' Resolution Again Sent Over-Gladstone's Speech "Insulting."

In the United States Senate yesterday the queson was opened by Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., calling up the following resolution, which he

Resolved. That the President be requested, if not neompatible with the public interests, to communi-ate to the Senate any information in his posses-ion respecting the alleged intention of the govern-nent of Great Britain to revoke the treaty lately oncluded between that government and the United

ceived since the resolution was offered was suf-ficient to justify the clause which had been struck ject was merely to get the information from the President he would let the resolution stand as it

was, and ask its immediate passage.

Mr. Patterson. (rep.) of N. H., assumed that our government knew what claims it had a right to present under the treaty, and upon this assump-tion he thought the language of the leaders in Parulting to the United States. He hoped however, that nothing offensive or violent would be press would preserve to the end the temperate tone in watch they had sgoken thus far, and that the government in a dignified, manly and proper way would maintain our position in reference to the treaty. He thought the opposition in Parliament were using this question as a means of ousting the Sladstone Ministry because they assumed that the United States government had a right to present the claim as they had done, but that English negotiators at Washington were overreached, and it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was trying to evade the attack by falling in with the opposition to ascertain the extent, and denouncing the American claim as preposterous and absurd.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not debate the queston lest be should be led into an indiscretion, as Mr. Patterson had just been. It would be better, ought, not to undertake to discuss the motives of the English Prime Minister, at least until we had a better basis for discussion than a mere cable report. He regarded the Treaty of Washington as a high and solemn contract between two nations, and did not believe that after full consideration either nation would be likely to violate it. As to the pending resolution, he thought it had better be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If that committee desired any information in the President's possession it could easily obtain it, and whenever the President received anything imporcate it without a direct request of the Senate. He therefore moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., denied that he nad discussed the English Premier's motives. He had only quoted his language, and that, he insisted,

was insuiting to this country. Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., suggested that Mr. amunds should modify the resolution so as to ask for information respecting the complaint made by the British government against the case submitted by the government of the United States. The resolution, as it stood, assumed that there was an intention to revoke the treaty, whereas neither the Queen's nor the Premier's speech intimated any such intention, but merely spoke of remonstrating against the case presented by the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his resolution did not assume that the British government intended to revoke the treaty; it merely assumed that that was alleged, and certainly it had been alleged very plainly. The Senator (Morton) was mistaken as to the Premier's speech. Mr. Gladstone was reported to have said that the American claims were "preposterous and absurd, and such as no people last extremities of war or in the the lowest England in their hearts, would ever submit to." If this report was correct, and if the English language meant in England what it means here, the Premier certainly did intimate that England would revoke the treaty unless the United States would consen to change or withdraw its case. However, as his object in offering the resolution was accept the suggestion and modify the resolution but he objected to referring it to the committee It was an ordinary resolution of inquiry, such as it had never been the custom to refer to a ation if the Senate should resort to a reference to: fear of doing something to injure the feelings of Great Britain. The way to preserve peace between nations was to have candor and frankness; the way to make war was to have concealment and intrigue, and he hoped the Senate would adopt this resolution asking the President to communicate any in formation in his posession upon this important

lutions of inquiry without referring them to committees was a bad one, which might well be de eference. We had formed a treaty with a foreign Power and had faithfully observed it in all respects. The present condition of our claim was not a matter for the British government to dear with; it rested wholly with the President and the agents he had chosen to present the claim. Under these circumstances the proper course for us was to pursue the even tenor of our way, present our case in simple, direct and moderate tne subject should arise in Great Britain we need not notice it, but leave them to settle it in their own He did not believe that the government or the people of Great Britain would dare in the presence of the civilized world to revoke the treaty. The public sentiment of the world would not permit them

Mr. PATTERSON was sorry to hear such internperate language from the Scuator from Ohio (Mr.

Mr. HAMLIN said there were occasions when silence was the highest wisdom, and he thought that the brief debate that had just occurred showed that this was such an occasion. Upon this question silence was statesmanship. Believing that the United States stood in an impregnable position on this question, and not having heard that any official communication had been received in reference to

Mr. EDMUNDS-Does the Senator believe that it would be offensive to the British government for the Senate of the United States to ask the President if he has any information on the subject?

Mr. Hamlin-No, sir; I do not think it would be

ffensive, but I think it would show a distrust of the

the skilful development of an argument contained in one of Mr. Fish's despatches that Great Britain allowed hazzelf allowed herself to become at once "the arsenal, the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates. Great pains are taken to make it appear that at an early period of the struggle there was established in Great Britain a branch of the War Department of the insurgents, branch of their Navy Department, and a branch of their Treasury, each with almost plenary powers." Thus, while Captain Bullock, acting for the Navy Department, was superintending the construction of cruisers, Mr. Huse, on behalf of the War De partment, was purchasing arms and munitions, and the requisite funds were provided by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., as financial agentof the Richmond government, out of the proceeds of cotton imported in blockade runners. From this point of view the offence of Great Britain in respect of the Alabama, for instance, is not to be measured permitted her to escape, but also by the failure to suppress these "combined operations, which, in the judgment of the United States, constituted an organized war." It is not our purpose to exan organized war." It is not our purpose to ex-amine the legal validity of this doctrine, which must be determined by the arbitrators, but it would be difficult to overstate its importance, both in its bearing on the immediate issue and its general influence on the liabilities of neutrality. It is, doubtless, natural that the indignation excited in America by the depredations of the Alabama and her consorts should be greatly enhanced by the belief that, whatever may be said, the building, equipping, arming, manning and commissioning, equipping, stensibly separate acts, were so many links though ostensibly separate acts, were so many links celler that, whatever may be said, the building, arming, arming and commissioning, though ostensibly separate acts, were so many inax in one vast conspiracy, planned and carried out on British soil. But the existence of such a conspiracy is a very different thing from the complicity of the British government or nation with its authors, and the so-called proofs of such complicity are as shadowy as toose of the former are substantial. We entirely agree with the view supported in the American case, that a deep and widespread plot for the abuse of British neutrality was concerted by Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues, not without the ulterior hope of driving either Great Britain or the United States into a declaration of war. We positively deny, on the other hand, that one jot or title of evidence has been produced to justify the wholesale charges of wiful and conscious partiality brought against ther majesty's government, whose conduct throughout the war, as it most justify avers, was governed by a strict regard for the obligations of neutrality and a sincere desire to fulfilmem." It falled, indeed, on some occasions to defeat the machinations here described, but the question is whether any measures open to a constitutional government could have defeated them, while it is probable that such a measure as prohibiting all sales of arms for warlike use would have injured

chief-strength of this case may be said to consist in

tons of neutrality and a sincer desire to fulfithern." It fulled, indeed, on some occasions to defeat the machinarions here described, but the question is whether any measures open to a constitutional government could have defeated them, while it is probable that such a measure as problibiting all sales of arms for warlike use would have injured the United States more than the Confederates.

We cannot but regard the stress laid on presumptions, as distinct from proof, in every part of the American case, as an indication that, in the onnion of its framers, no breach of international duty can be directly established. At the same time, we emphatically repudiate these presumptions and assert with condidence not only that Great Eritain did honorably maintain a neutral attitude, but 'that from the first her intention to do so was clearly manniest. One of the a priori reasons for condemning Great Britain of "studed unfriendliness" is the simple fact that Her Majesty's government invited the Frenca government to agree upon a united course of action at the outbreak of the war. "The United States," we are told, "are at a loss to conjecture what inducement could have prompted such an act, unless it may have been the perception on the part of Her Majesty's government that it was in its nature not only unfriendly, but atmost hostile to the United States," Yet, in another part of the case, the "deelity" of French neutrality is favorably contrasted with the "habitually insincere neutrality of Great Britain"—not a word being said nor a suspicion hinted of the overtures notoriously made by the Emperor Napoleon and rejected by which fit is sought to bring home what lawyers call "express mailee" to the British government, which, it is asserted, "expressly abanooned in advance" the intention of employing "any measure of diligence" to repress the unlawful use of its territory by the insurgents. The grand presumption of the Emperor happend to have been possible to designate them of any term except this or one side and none on the ot leading objects against relying on the protection of their government if they should enlist in the Con-federate service; and, however the purpose of the subsequent Orders may now be misrepresented, they were the subject of earnest remonstrance from the Confederate government, and welcomed by Mr. Seward as likely to "prove a deathblow to Southern privateering."

the Confederate government, and welcomer by Mr. seward as likely to "prove a deathblow to Southern privateering."

There is one passage in Part V. of the American case which it is impossible to pass over without a special protest. It is that in which, after summing up "the points established," the United States government proceeds to hold in terrorem over the arbitrators the consequences of a decision in favor of Great Britain. If, it is urged, the tribunal shall hold the operations of Captain Bullock and his associates to have been rightful the foundation will be laid "for endless dissensions and wars." We reply that no one disputes the wrongfulness of these operations, the issue at stake being whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for not having instituted a kind of internal blockade and succeeded in frustrating them. It is urged, again, that if the award is averse to the United States, "there will be little inducement for nations in future to adopt the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of their differences." We might well retort that, if the calms of the United States be sanctioned, there will be little inducement for a great martiline Power to remain neutral in wars between its neighbors; but we prefer to reply that arbitrators have to do with plann considerations of justice, and not with discuss and remote considerations of expediency. It prefer to reply that arbitrators have to do with plain considerations of justice, and not with dubious and remote considerations of expediency. It is urged, further, that if it was right to give the Nashville and Sumer more than a minimum supply of coal, or to permit the sale of the Georgia in a British port, "the United States, as a nation, whose normal condition is one of neutrality, accept the doctrine," We reply that, assuming the facts to be correctly stated, and waiving the unscemily ione in which the inference is suggested, it is no business of the arbitrators to inquire whether the action of the British authorities was "right," but simply whether it amounted to injurious negligence or violation of neutrality under the rules of the treaty. It is urged, once more, that if international duties are to be limited by municipal law, if commissions issued by "a so-called government of insurrectionists" are conclusively vaind to cover previous transgressions, if the Alabama and her consorts "may be allowed" to do as they dad, and "if it be no offence" to recruit men for them, and so forth, the United States will gain an advantage "affecting their pecuniary, interests," of which they will take care to avail themselves. We reply, finally, that not one of the positions here alleged to have been set up on behalf of our government, except, perhaps, the second, is actually maintained by it; that not one is really essential to its detence, and that it would be as inconsistent with a sense of national degrity as with due respect for the arbitrators to compat them with summar threats of what Great Britain will do in the event of her losing the cause.

uit., Mr. S. R. Graves, one of the mem-bers for the borough of Liverpool, referred Mr. Hamlin—No, sir; I do not think it would be offensive, but I think it would show a distrust of the high position we occupy.

Mr. Edmunds—Oh, no.

Mr. Hamlin—Well, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Thorman, (dem.) of Ohio, asked Mr. Hamlin to withdraw his motion for a moment, but Mr. Robertson called for the regular order, and the resolution went over.

AN ENGLISH REVIEW OF OUR CASE.

[From the London Times, Jan. 25.]

It is no mean proof of the ability displayed in the American statement on the Alabama claims that it places the hilleged grievances of the United States in the absence of reliable information as to the came and the personal interest in bringing about an honorable settlement of these differences when in the United States at the close of the differences when in the United States at the cl

A Liverpool Merchant's View.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

A Battle Fought and Won by the Revolutionists.

TOTAL ROUT OF JUAREZ'S TROOPS

Zacatecas Captured by the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special de-

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb. 9, Via Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 9, 1872.

On January 29 the revolutionists under General Donato Guerra encountered a government force, commanded by General Neri. at Matapulgas, twelve leagues from Zacatecas. Neri had left the latter place to fight the revolutionists. Both forces were about equal. numbering 3,000 men each.

As the revolutionists approached General Neri opened a furious artillery fire, which proved, however, ineffectual. He then attempted to flank the rebels. This movement also failed, when he hurriedly concentrated his force.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS VICTORIOUS.

The revolutionists then charged the government troops, completely routing them. They made 400 prisoners, and captured all the artillery of the Juaristas.

Toward the evening the victory of the revolutionists became still more complete, for the revolutionary General Garcia de la Cadena arrived after dark with reinforcements.

The combined rebel force now pushed forward, and entered Zacatecas on January 30 without opposition. General Merl was captured in the city, and General Gonzales Herria, his second in command, was wounded and also made prisoner.

FLIGHT OF JUAREZ'S TROOPS.

General Talentana, with the remnant of the government force, fled in great haste and confusion, pursued by the revolutionary cay-

General Corella left San Luis with 2,000 government troops to aid Meri, but it was too late, for Meri's force was in full flight before he neared the battlefield. He has returned to General Guerra has written a letter to

urging him to lead his force to Zacatecas and to direct further operations. General Rocha has arrived at San Luis

General Trevino announcing this victory and

Potosi with 600 government troops. Part of Cortina's troops are expected hereto-night, while that General will remain outside to barass the enemy.

Naranjo reports the occupation of Rinconda Ramos by Portugal, Governor of Aguas Co.

PLOBENCE IN BALTIMORE.

A grand complimentary testimonial was given to Baltimore, last night, by a number of the prominent citizens. The noise was crowded, and the assemblage was regarded as the most fast aton-able of the season,

WHITING.—Near New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, February 7, after a lingering illness, Mass Mary S. Whiting daughter of the late William B. For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.

Don't Scorch Your Hair Off with Canadic ayes. Why should you, when HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAR DVE imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or a petry black in about the time it takes to rewithis para-graph?

A.-Herring's Putent CHAMPION SAFES, 201 Broadway, corner Marray stroot, A Specialty.-Lace Curtains in Stock | and G. L. KELTY & CO., 732 and \$24 Broad way.

A Card.—Watts' Nervous Antidete Cur ed Me dyscepsia and severe headaches. I beartly recom mens it. WALTER SCOTT, 10 Page, plane. A .- Cherry Pectoral, 50 Cents. Best to the world for colds (large bottles), at RUSATON'S, V. Bacelay

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, owner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen swery day and all night; ladies day and evining; best ventilar on; nighest temperature; best shampoolog; no gratuities, a freetages unequalled; Europe outdone.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brow/n'e Bron-citial TROCHES" are the most copular farticle in this country or Europe for throat diseases and co ug/m, and this popularity is based upon roal merit.

A.-Royal Hayana Lottery .- J. P. Martinez Back Ache.-Forty drops of Constitution

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has the Equal in the Continual Dropping Out of ' he Hulr, with a disagreeable itching of the scalp, per vented, and the scalp made cool and healthy by the use of I JALL'S VEGETABLE SIGHLAN HARR RENEWER.

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Fine Gold Jew elry.—Reduced Prices; Bracelets, Watch Chains, Zarrings, Pros. Necktaces, Lockets, Sieces Buttons, Studs, & A. Jeweiry and Watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, 31 Broadway, near Fourteeath st.

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lens of diseas 2, it can be arrested at once "HALON'S CP EMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, ticle has been 20 many years before the public th comment is ur mecessary. Sold by all druggists. case sucreasfully treated at the NEW YOR STITUTE, 13 Washington place. Special acute (hagases, constitutional diseases, &c.

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